Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1828.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 405.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for each week thereafter.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

FACTORAGE AND COMMISSON

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for Goods.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the *Steam Boats*, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required. t09

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1st. 1827.

SEIDLITZ *and* SODAIC POWDERS

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 93

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

NOTICE.

THAT in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, and for the purposes therein mentioned, we will expose to public sale, at the dwelling house of William Means, sen. on Monday, the 24th March next, that large and valuable

Tract of Land

on which the said William Means now lives, containing upwards of seven hundred acres. There is no tract of Land in the Western part of North Carolina, of the same quantity of acres, more valuable. There is on the premises a large and elegant brick *Dwelling House*; and also a brick Kitchen, and all necessary out-houses.

On the same day and at the same place, we will sell another *Tract of Land*, containing about one hundred acres, lying on the new Road leading from Concord to Salisbury.

Also, on the same day, we will sell eighteen or twenty likely *NEGROES*, consisting of men, [illegible] children.

A credit of twelve [illegible] giving bond with approved security.

ABRAM C. MEANS, } *Trustees.*
JOHN A. PFIFER, }

January 30th. 1828. 6t06

The Catawba Journal will insert the above till day of sale, and send account.

WILLIAM MOSBY'S ESTATE

ON Thursday, the 15th day of March next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of Wm. Mosby, dec'd. in the Forks of the Yadkin,

16 *or* 17 *likely Negroes,*

Men, Women, and Children; stock of *Horses, Cattle, Hogs,* and *Sheep*; a quantity of *Corn* and *Rye*, ready cleaned; Household Furniture, one Wagon, Farming Utensils of all kinds, and many other articles. A credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscriber; also, those who have claims against the estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this will be plead in bar of their recovery. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, *Exec'r. with the will annexed.*

Surry county, Feb. 14th, 1828 3t5

DR. J. W. HILLYARD,

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of *Fresh Medicines*; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, *in future*, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen. *August* 27, 1827 78

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: William L. Davidson vs Administrator of Will. Parks, dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

6t06 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, January term, 1828: heirs of Charles Harris dec'd vs Administrator of Will. Parks dec'd.: Justice's Judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec'd. is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered therefore that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian notifying the said Ezra Parks to appear at our next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County at the court house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of April next, then and there to plead or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be had as to him and execution awarded accordingly.

6t06 DAN'L. COLEMAN, *Clk.*

VALUABLE LAND.

BEING determined upon removing to the western country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the north side of the Catawba River, and on both sides of the main road leading from Statesville to Lincolnton, of the Buffalow Shoal creek, just 10 miles from Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. There is in all 390 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there is a good new framed dwelling House, sufficiently large, well finished off; corn crib, stables, kitchen, meat-house, and large barn, &c. A sufficient quantity of land is uder cultivation profitably to employ 3 or 4 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground, and 30 or 35 acres of first rate bottom land in this country, for corn or tobacco. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two settlements.

N. B. I had like to forgot the probability of a very extensive *Gold Mine*, on this land.

The subscriber being determined to sell the above property, it will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises. Rev. JOHN LEA.

Feb. 18th, 1828. 3t06

SALES FOR TOWN TAXES.

WILL be sold at the court-house, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, the following lots and houses in the town of Salisbury, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioners Taxes due thereon, from the year 1820, to the year 1828; to wit:

The house and lot formerly owned by Sally Abbot, deceased, now by Abraham Jacobs.

House and lot formerly owned by Daniel Jacobs, now by Philip Jacobs.

Lots formerly owned by B. P. Pearson, now by John McClelland.

Houses and lots belonging to Barnabas Krider's estate.

House and lot belonging to Francis Coupee's estate.

House and lot now owned and occupied by Sarah Yarbrough.

Houses and lots occupied by John Trexler.

House and lot formerly owned by Thomas Holmes, now by Samuel Jones.

House and lot owned by Ralph Kestler.

House and lot formerly owned by Martha Watson, now by Mrs. West.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Smothers.

House and lot belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Todd.

Also, lots numbers 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, and 57, in the West Square; lots numbers 38, 39, 46, and 47, to the East Square of said town.

All of which will be actually struck off to the last bidder on that day, if the taxes due thereon are not previously paid.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *C. T. T.*

[illegible] 4th, 1828. 6t9

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Gardner to me, for the purpose of making me safe for being security to Henry Weaver and others, which sum is mentioned in the deed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Monday of April Superior Court, at the court-house in Salisbury, the Plantation on which the said Robert Gardner, dec'd. resided, within four or five miles of town, containing about 350 acres, adjoining Moses Brown and others: six months credit will be given to purchasers, on their executing bonds with approved security. Other terms, &c. made known on the day of sale.

HENRY HILL, *Trustee.*

February 25th, 1828. 6t08

JOHN YOUNG'S ESTATE

THE undersigned having qualified, at February sessions of Rowan county court, as administrator on the estate of John Young, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar. W. B. WOOD, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 19th, 1828. 6t08

MILLINGTON PETILLO'S ESTATE.

THE subscribers having qualified as administrators of the estate of Millington Petillo, dec'd. late of Buncombe county, N. C. desire all persons indebted to said estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery JOHN YOUNG,

MOSES WHITESIDES,

5t07 THOMAS LITTLE,

JOHN BURGIN,

February 16th, 1828. Administrators.

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of *Albert Corpening*, deceased, late of the county of Burke, desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, *Executor.*

January 31st, 1828. 3mt13

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827. Sally Deaton vs. James Deaton; Petition for Divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court that notice be given for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, and in the Star, printed in Raleigh; that the defendant James Deaton, appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, or answer the petition of Sally Deaton, or that the same will be taken pro confesso, and will be heard ex parte. Copied from the minutes.

13t9 Test: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

LAMP OIL

FIRST quality of *Winter Strained Lamp Oil*; also, *Glass Lamps*, for sale, by 97

Salisbury, Jan. 14, 1828. E. WILLEY & Co.

GOODMAN'S HOTEL,

At the Sign of the Golden Ball.

THE subscriber has opened a boarding house and house of entertainment, at the corner of King and Broad Streets, opposite the court-house.

He promises to afford, both to the boarder and traveller, who will favor him with their patronage, his undivided exertions to please, both in comfort and charges. 4t07

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Camden, S. C. Feb. 16th, 1828,

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *BROWN & HUNT*, in Lexington, Davidson county, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted by note or account, are requested to call and make payment to Andrew Hunt, who is authorised to receive the same. MICHAEL BROWN,

ANDREW HUNT.

Feb. 18th. 1828. 03

DANIEL H. CRESS

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He has just opened an assortment of GOODS from the North, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, | *Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c.*

which he is selling at a smaler advance on cost, for cash, than has ever been offered to the public before in this place.

Salisbury, Feb. 18th, 1828. 98

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low: they have been used, but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop.

Feb. 28th, 1828. 04

LAW, AND OTHER BOOKS.

I WILL sell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 1st day of May, as the Administrator of Moses L. Hill. dec'd. a large and valuable collection of Law *Books*, and others of various kinds. Six months credit will be given; Bond and security required.

P. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

Any person or persons having borrowed books of Mr. Hill, are requested to return them immediately. P. C. *Adm'r.*

Feb. 28th, 1828. 4t07

MONEY LOST.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, either between William Ottridge's and Salisbury, or in the streets of Salisbury, a *purse* containing between 32 and 34 dollars in *silver*, mostly small pieces; one or two eagle dollars, five 5 frank pieces, 10 or 12 dollars in eagle halves, the balance in halves, quarters, 12½ and some 6¼ pieces: the finder shall receive $5, by [illegible] the same to Philip White, or Gaither. All merchants in Salisbury are requested to notice: and should any of the above-mentioned money be offered to them, to make inquiries concerning the same, as there is but little silver passing these times. 2t05

Feb. 28th, 1828. JAMES STEWART.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Jacob Kebler to Moses L. Hill, for the purposes therein mentioned, I, as the Administrator of said Hill, will sell in the town of Statesville, on the 3d Monday in March, one *House* and *Lot* in said town, together with the necessary out houses, one *Negro man*, two *Negro women*, and one *child*, and various other articles, too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given; bond and security will be required.

P. CALDWELL, *Administrator.*

Feb. 28th, 1828. 2t05

TRUST SALE.

FOR the purpose of making distribution agreeably to a deed in trust, executed to me by Sarah Campbell, dec'd. late of Randolph county; for the use and benefit of her children, &c. will be sold in the Town of Lexington, on Thursday, the 20th day of March next, on a credit of twelve months,

Ten or twelve Valuable SLAVES,

one of whom is a good Cooper and wheel wright.

ALEX. GRAY, *Trustee.*

February 8th, 1828. 5t06

NOTICE TO LITIGANTS.

THE subscriber having declined acting any longer as a Constable, requests all persons who have placed papers in his hands for collection, to come forward and take them up, or have a settlement in some way. He is desirous of closing his business in this ine, as soon as possible, and will thank those concerned to call on him at his residence in the forks of the Yadkin, as soon as convenient. E. GIBBS.

Rowan county, Feb. 23d, 1828. 3t95

WORTHY OF ATTENTION!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

In said town, on Main street, south of the court house, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's tavern; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. By his long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize him

All orders for work from a distance, will be punctually attended to, strictly according to directions. The public are respectfully invited to try the subscriber's *New Shop.*

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 5th, 1828. 6t06

CARRIAGE MAKING, &c.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, *Carriages, Gigs. Sulkeys, &c.* at the most reduced prices. He will execute, on the shortest notice, all orders in his line of business, in an elegant and fashionable style. Being grateful for the encouragement he has hitherto received, he will promise that nothing on his part shall be wanting to please those who may feel disposed to patronize him. GEORGE W. SPEARS.

Concord, N. C. Feb. 15th, 1828. 5t5

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

The Editors of the United States' Telegraph propose to publish, weekly, until the 15th of October next, a paper under the title of "*The United States' Telegraph Extra*, for ONE DOLLAR, payable, in all cases, in advance. "This paper, (say the editors) will be devoted *exclusively* to the Presidential election, and will contain official documents, and such essays, original and selected, as, in the judgment of the Editors, will most promote the election of the Democratic Republican candidates, ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN. The United States' Telegraph Extra will be printed in pamphlet form and stitched to render it more convenient for circulation. The first number will appear about the first of March."

Freak of Fortune.—The Macon Telegraph of the 28th ult. mentions that the drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery (in Georgia,) was completed on the 10th ult. On that day, the highest prize ($3000,) came out against a ticket held by an old negro fellow, the property of C. Cargile, Esq. and was owned jointly by himself, his two sons, and two sons-in-law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece in the purchase of the ticket.

Some strange things happen in Congress. On the 19th inst. on a bill to provide for the removal of the Choctaw Indians west of the Mississippi, "Mr. Weems of Maryland made a short speech, *with the Bible in his hand*, from which he quoted the birth and history of Ishmael, whom he viewed as the ancestor of our Indians!" *Fayetteville Observer.*

THE LATE TREASURER.

Our readers, doubtless, have all observed, a few weeks past, an advertisement in our paper, for a sale of the negroes, land, &c. of the late Treasurer Haywood, to make good the deficit in the Treasury, which happened during his incumbency of that office. In pursuance of the notice given in that advertisement, the sale took place in Raleigh, on the 20th ult. An article on the subject, in the [illegible] Observer, states, that property to the amount of about $41,000 was sold. Several of the slaves were not sold, in consequence of their non appearance, and some of the real estate was bought in by the Agents of the State, to prevent its being sacrificed. We are informed that the property thus reserved is more than sufficient to cover the balance of the deficit, (about $7 000.) The amount was originally about $68,000, but the State secured $20 000 worth of Bank Stock, leaving $48,000 to be made from the other real and personal estate of the deceased. We think we may safely congratulate the public, that the State will lose no part of its funds by the late Treasurer.

MR GASTON'S ADDRESS.

Cabarrus, Feb. 22d. 1828.

SIR: In looking over the columns of your paper of the 19th inst., I see you have put misconstructions on the address of the Administration Convention of the people of this state, by saying its reasoning is decentive, and false in its deductions: you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing it in your paper, to give the People a fair opportunity of judging for themselves.

A Subscriber and friend to the Administration.

[In accordance with the above request of a subscriber, in Cabarrus county, we publish the address of the administration convention at Raleigh: its great length imposes on us the necessity of giving it in detached parts. In publishing this address, we do not assent to its propositions, nor the conclusions its author arrives at; but we publish it in pursuance of our determination to afford the opponents of the man of our choice, (Gen. Andrew Jackson) no just room to complain of our not giving them an opportunity of being heard through the columns of the Western Carolinian:]

Address of the Administration Convention held in the Capitol at Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1827.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

[CONTINUED.]

Fellow-Citizens, what course does a regard for the tranquillity of our Country call upon us to pursue? The term for which Mr. Adams was elected, has nearly expired, and according to the well known and approved usages of our country, he comes before us a Candidate for re election. All his adversaries have united in the support of one opposing Candidate, and between these we must choose. If we vote at all, we must either express our assent that Mr. Adams shall have the accustomed mark of his Country's approbation, a continuance in office for a second term, or we must join to eject him, by giving our suffrages for the Candidate of the opposition. To us, it appears that no usage can be more auspicious in its influence upon the tranquillity of our country, than the re-election for a second term of a President with whose Administration there is no well founded and serious cause of complaint. It is surely desirable that there should be a breathing time between the violent conflicts which always occur on the approach of contested Presidential Elections—that there should be a serene interval, in which public men may quietly plan and calmly execute what the public requires, unagitated by the passions which accompany these conflicts—and that the People should not be kept by the arts and exertions of Political Partizans in a continued state of feverish excitement, not less unfriendly to their peace, than unfavorable to the exercise of their judgment. If when an individual is appointed to discharge the duties of President, it be known that the question of his re election is to be determined without regard to the manner in which those duties shall have been performed, we may hereafter expect an unintermitted strife. The instant one election is decided, the struggle for the next will begin. The disappointed Candidates and their friends without waiting to witness the political course of the successful competitor, will instantly take the field, angry but not dispirited by defeat, and wreak their united vengence on him who has been the cause of their common discomfiture. The hope of public approbation, one of the strongest incentives to public virtue, will be taken away. No change, however wise or honest, will secure the President from [illegible] silence opposition to his measures, or allay the animosity of his enemies. He can have no confidence that he will be allowed to finish any beneficial scheme of national policy which he may have begun, and that he must not surrender his unfinished work, "together with his reputation to a successor unequal to the task" or unfriendly to his views. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die," is the language of the sensualist. Let me enrich my family and friends—let me strengthen the power of my adherents during the short term of my office, would then be the natural suggestion of avarice and ambition.

Let us not be misrepresented. We are not advocates for an indefinite re-eligibility of the President. Custom, founded on the precedent set by the man whose memory all now venerate, has established firmly, and we think happily, that no President shall hold the office longer than eight years. But the same custom has sanctioned that the President who has conducted the affairs of the Nation virtuously and wisely, shall receive one re-election.

Why, then, we would ask, of our calm and reasoning fellow-citizens, shall we join in this opposition to Mr. Adams? If we take for granted the declamations of his opponents—if we believe all that the opposition presses have charged upon him—nay, if we confide in the rhetorical, and even honest denunciations of our fellow citizens, over zealous in the cause of General Jackson, there is indeed abundant cause to visit him with the full measure of our reprobation. But political opposition is seldom either candid or just; excessive zeal blinds the understanding and perverts the judgment; and the Press, which should be the vehicle of truth, is too often but the medium of calumny and falsehood. We have heard—we have seen the President charged with having usurped a power denied him by the Constitution in claiming the right to send ministers to foreign powers, against the will, and without the consent of the Senate. What is the fact? The President announced to Congress that an application had been made to him in the recess of the Senate to send Ministers to the Congress of Panama, and that although he believed his powers adequate to this object, he deemed it expedient to wait for the meeting of his Constitutional Counsel before he decided on so important a measure. If he were in error in supposing that his constitutional power to fill vacancies in the office of Foreign Ministers, in the recess of the Senate, did extend to a case where a *previous appointment* had not been made, candor would have pronounced that error venial which had been sanctioned by *every Predecessor* in the office. We would refer these censors to the Resolutions presented by Mr. Gore, in the Senate of the U. States, on the 7th of March, 1814, in which that body was called upon to resolve, that the President of the United States having power to fill vacancies which may happen in the recess of the Senate, no such vacancy could occur in an office not before full, and that therefore the granting of commissions, in the recess, to Messrs. Adams, Bayard and Gallatin, to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Great-Britain, was an act unwarranted by the Constitution, and an infringement of the rights of the Senate, and of the States whom they represent. Few questions were ever more deliberately considered, or more thoroughly discussed. As length that enlightened and

venerable body, the special guardians of the rights supposed to have been thus violated, on the 12th of April following, rejected these Resolutions by a vote of indefinite postponement.* In this debate, precedents were cited of the exercise of this right by all the predecessors of Mr. Madison. In Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, the actual exercise of the power was deemed constitutional, and pronounced to be orthodox; but in him who now fills the Presidential Chair, an intimation that it exists, though accompanied with a forbearance to use it, is stigmatised as a Political Heresy, and denounced as Tyranny and Usurpation! Surely the race is not extinct of those who strain at Gnats and swallow Camels.

Because the President has expressed the sentiment which Impiety itself could scarcely arraign, that his oath of office imposes an obligation, he is misrepresented as claiming power from Divine Authority; and because he has advanced the manly and honest doctrine, that where the course of duty is plain, and the obligation to act imperative, the Public Agent should never be palsied by the fear of popular displeasure—a doctrine once so ably and so eloquently enforced on the floor of the House of Representatives by Mr. Calhoun—he is denounced as regardless of the Constitution, aristocratic in his notions, and a contemner of the People. An intelligent People should discriminate between flatterers and friends. Flatterers indeed are never friends. The Demagogue who, in a Republic, lives but to please the people, under a Monarchy, would be foremost in the train of Courtiers that besiege the Throne with fulsome adulation. Political sunflowers always direct their faces to the orb of light and heat, in whatever quarter of the [illegible] may shine. It is indeed desirable to have the favor of those who can confer office; but it is nobler far to promote the public good by an honest discharge of duty, even at the risk of public displeasure. [*To be continued.*

* See Journal of the Senate of the 2d Session of the 13th Congress, pages 210, 216, 264, 283, 296, 101, 309, 318, 340 and 345.

GENERAL JACKSON.

This much calumniated man seems to gain new friends with every fresh attack, and to rise with greater honor from every struggle for his hard-earned reputation. The system pursued by his opponents has been one of deliberate and unblushing calumny; it has been one of violence and bitterness, unprecedented in our history, and abounding with instances of malignity scarcely to be conceived.

Instead of magnanimously allowing his merit, and honoring his services; instead of placing the presidential controversy upon the fair ground of [illegible] fairness, the friends of Mr Adams have carried on a war of extermination; and in the face of history, of experience, and public opinion, have attempted utterly to prostrate and destroy, not only the political but the private reputation of General Jackson.

Surely it is not a crime in this country, for any man to become the candidate of his fellow-citizens. The constitution does not confine the honors of the nation to the enjoyment of a self-created and accidental aristocracy. There is no exclusive set of men, who alone are privileged to fill the offices of government. If there is, if custom has hitherto despotically sustained such a state of things, *we thank Heaven*, that the people of this country will no longer submit to it.

A Revolution no less important to this country than that of '76 is about to take place, which will cleanse the national "bosom of its perilous stuff," and restore to the people, an equality of rights.

Andrew Jackson is the instrument of this desirable change—the man who is to achieve a victory more splendid than any won by deeds of arms; and his opponents themselves, under the influence of political desperation, are indirectly aiding the cause they would overturn. Besides, a large portion of the U. States wish Jackson President, from sentiments of gratitude; a large portion, from a sentiment of respect for his talents, and a thorough love for his honesty—while a crowd of friends have taken up his cause to protect him from *Calumny*.

All these causes have aided his progress in the hearts of the people and have rendered certain the triumph of the man of their choice. *Signs of the Times.*

Virginia and Pennsylvania.—A friend to the Administration, in *Virginia*, bitterly opposed to Gen. Jackson, and in favor of Mr. Adams, says, in reply to a letter from a gentleman,

"I think General Jackson *will be elected. Virginia is decidedly for Jackson.*"

Another letter, now before me, says of Pennsylvania,

"Her vote for Gen. Jackson is just as certain as that of Tennessee—she is as immoveable and as fixed as the rock of Gibraltar."

Miss Miller, a female preacher of the Methodist persuasion, of four years standing, is preaching at Richmond and Petersburg Va. She is but 22 years of age.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

In Senate the bill respecting discriminating duties on tonnage and imports was read a third time and passed. The bill providing for the payment of the claim of Susan Decatur and others, survivors or representatives of the officers and men who captured and burnt the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, was considered. The several blanks were then filled with the following sums:—for the widow of Com. Preble, $5,000; for Mrs. Decatur, $31,412 42; for the second class, $12,564 46; for the 3d class, $14,958 23; for the 4th class, $12,215 46; for the 5th class, $11,074 83; for the 6th class, $12 773 50.

In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the conveyance of the mail on the Sabbath day. A number of resolutions were offered and among them was one, laid on the table by Mr. Sloane, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish copies of all the correspondence between the Department and General Jackson, from the commencement of the Creek war until the 1st March, 1815, on the subject of the draft, service, and discharge, of the several corps of Tennessee militia. A number of bills from the Senate were read twice and committed. The General Appropriation Bill, which was returned from the Senate with amendments, was committed to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, ordered to be read a third time above a fortnight since, was discussed on the motion for its passage, and was finally, on motion of Mr. Taylor, recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Friday, Feb. 8.

In the Senate Mr. Woodbury from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the memorial of the Commanders and Lieutenants of Revenue Cutters, reported that the prayer of the memorial ought not to be granted.

The bill compensating the widow and representatives of Commodore Decatur and others, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States in which they lie, was considered, and supported by Mr. Kane, when it was laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the Post Master General to erect an additional building, and employ five additional clerks; which was twice read and committed; also a bill to authorize the President of the United States to employ an agent to procure [illegible] and other offices in England, copies of such documents as will serve to illustrate the early history of the States of this Union; which was read. Mr. Gilmer laid before the House a copy of a report of a Joint Committee of the Legislature of the State of Georgia denying the right of the Congress of the United States to appropriate money from the public treasury of the Union, in aid of the Colonization Society.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting therewith an abstract of the general annual returns of the Militia of the United States, and of their arms accoutrements, and ammunition, by States and Territories prepared from the latest returns received; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Militia. These returns make the whole number of militia in the U. S. amount to 1,150,158—the number, as returned, in North-Carolina, is 60,669.

Neither house of congress, sat on Saturday the 9th.

Monday, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, the Bill providing for Mrs. Susan Decatur and others, was passed. The report from the Select Committee to which the revisal of the rules of the Senate was referred, was taken up, and the amendments proposeed by them were adopted. On the amendment proposed by Mr. Foot, relative to the powers and duties of the Vice President, considerable discussion arose, when the amendment was laid on the table.

The House of Representatives were occupied from the time when the presentation of petitions and reports terminated, until half past 6 o'clock, in a discussion which grew out of a report of the Committee on Military Affairs, on the subject of the Courts Martial at Mobile. The report acquits Gen. Jackson and the Court. A motion was made by Mr. Hamilton, the chairman of the Committee, to print the report, together with the documents from the War Department, as they had been arranged by the Committee. This led to a long discussion. The motion was resisted with much force by several members; and Mr. Storrs moved to strike out so much of the resolution as provided that the report should be printed together with the documents. A motion was made by Mr. Beecher to postpone the further consideration of the discussion till Monday, which was negatived by a vote of 110 to 71. The amendment of Mr. Storrs was also negatived by a vote of 107 to 82. Mr. Wickliffe then moved the previous question, which was carried, and the resolution was ultimately adopted by a vote of 98 to 69.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.

In the Senate, the amendment offered by Mr. Foot, to the rules of the Senate, as to the powers and duties of the Vice President, was considered. A long discussion arose on the subject, but no decision was made.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mallary offered an amendment to the bill to regulate the duties on Imports; which was ordered to be printed. The House, in Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union took up the Navy Appropriation Bill, and after some discussion, rose without coming to any decision, and reported progress.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

In the Senate, the bill regulating processes in the Courts of the United States in those States admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was taken up; the amendment proposed by Mr. Rowan as a substitute, being under consideration. After a long discussion, the first section of the amendment was adopted, and the second rejected.

In the House of Representatives, the House in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy. Mr. Hoffman moved to reduce the appropriation in the first clause of the bill, with a view to prevent any increase in the number of officers on shore "waiting for orders," which he described as composing a class in which the inefficient, unqualified, and the unworthy, were the majority. The motion to amend, after much discussion was negatived by a vote of 104 to 99. Some amendments were made in the bill, on motion of Mr. M'Duffie; after which the Committee rose, and reported the bill and amendments.

Thursday, Feb. 14.

In the Senate, the amendment offered by Mr. Foot to the Rules of the Senate giving the Chair a concurrent power with the Senate to call the members to order; and subjecting his decisions to an appeal, was, after a long debate, adopted, by a vote of 31 to 15 on the first branch, and of 43 to 2 on the second branch.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy, for one year 1823, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The bill making appropriations for internal improvements was then taken up and gone through. Mr. Martin of S. C. then moved to strike out from the bill the clause appropriating $30,000 for [illegible] was not terminated when the Committee rose.

Friday, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, the Bill for the organization of a Militia System was taken up, and after some discussion, laid on the table. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Floyd introduced a resolution referring it to the Committee on the Rules, to enquire into the expediency of adopting some mode of making Stenographers responsible for their reports. The resolution was laid on the table after a very short discussion, by a vote of 89 to 80. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The Bill making appropriations for the Military Service was then taken up; but after some discussion on it, the Committee rose and reported the two first bills and amendments, and reported progress on the other.

The discussion, when the Committee rose, was upon the allowance for the Board of Visiters to West Point. The proposition to fill the blank with the sum of 1500 dollars was agreed to; and the Committee, when the motion to rise prevailed, were considering a motion of Mr. Ingham to amend that clause introducing a provision that the sum appropriated should be applied to the expenses of the Board while at West Point. The effect of this amendment is to cut off the allowance for travelling expenses.

On the 23d ult., the wife of Mr. James Boyden, of Conway, Massachusetts, being employed in knitting, took one of her needles to probe her ear; in a moment her strength failed, she fell from her chair and remained some time in a torpid and insensible state. Medical aid was obtained, and she is now recovering. This occurrence is noticed for the purpose of cautioning people against putting sharp things into their ears.

A man in Boston advertises that he has discovered a new theory of light and heat, affirming that the "Newtonian theory is without foundation."

A man (a *brute*, we should rather suppose him to be) at Little Falls, New-York, lately *sold* his wife, for $3 cash, and $2 store pay!

FUNERAL OF GOV. CLINTON.

The funeral of Gov. Clinton took place in Albany, on the 14th ult. The two houses of the Legislature, state officers, clergy, relatives &c. convened at the house of the deceased, where an address was made to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, in the absence of Dr. Chester, to whose congregation the Governor was attached. The coffin was then placed on the hearse, which was surmounted with black plumes, and drawn by four white horses decorated with black plumes, and their harness trimmed with crape. In fine, it was one of the most imposing spectacles ever exhibited in the country. A large military escort attended, both branches of the legislature, numerous public bodies, associations of different classes of citizens and a large concourse of private citizens, were in the procession. The masonic procession alone consisted of five hundred—all business was suspended, the whole city was but one universal exhibited scene of grief.

A bill was reported in the Assembly of N. York, directing the Treasurer to pay to the minor children of De Witt Clinton, the salary allowed to the office of governor from Feb. 11, to the end of the year; and in addition, a sum equal to the salary of any other Canal Commissioner, during the period for which Mr. Clinton held the office of Canal Commissioner. It was expected that this act would pass the house and senate without opposition. George W., Mary, Franklin, and Julia Catharine are the names of the minor children. It is understood that Gov Clinton has left little or no property.

In the city of New York the Common Council and various Societies evinced their respect for the character and services of the late Governor: and the British and Russian consuls requested the masters of the vessels of their respective nations to hoist their colors at half mast, as a token of respect and veneration for the memory of De Witt Clinton.

The administration of the government now devolves on Lieut. Gov. Pitcher, who is seriously indisposed.

Respecting Clinton, it may be emphatically said, a *Great Man* has fallen—a star of the first magnitude has has done so much to benefit his country?—Where the statesman who would not feel complimented by a comparison with him? Had he faults? Who has not? The sun has spots upon its surface, but as they are scarcely distinguishable in its noonday splendor, so will the few blemishes upon the character of Clinton, disappear amid the overwhelming effulgence of his virtues. *Conn. Jour.*

A great man has fallen! The eminently distinguishsd Governor of the State of New York, the enlightened Statesman, the able politician, the venerated De Witt Clinton, has gone down to the tomb. In the bloom of philanthrophic usefulness, in the ripeness of his glory, he is suddenly arrested in his march, and lies prostrate in the bosom of a grateful country. The tears of an afflicted State attest his worth, and the earth and the waters shall perpetuate his fame. *Georgetown Harvest.*

De Witt Clinton, says the New-York Spectator, was born in Orange county, in this state, in March 1769. Therefore, at the time of his death, he was fifty-eight years and eleven months old. He was the first student who entered Columbia College when it re opened after the revolutionary war. He was the secretary of his late uncle, George Clinton: subsequently, several times a Senator of this State; several times a mayor of the city of New York; Lieut. Governor and Governor of this state. He was elected Lieutenant Governor, we believe, in 1811. In 1817, he was first elected Governor, on the resignation of the late governor Tompkins, he having been chosen Vice-President of the U. States. Since that period, with the exception of the two years of governor Yates' administration, he has presided over the proud destinies of New-York, with equal honour to himself, the state, and we may add, the nation. At the election when Governor Yates was chosen, Mr. Clinton declined being a candidate.

[He was never unsuccessful in any instance where he aspired to a public office; he was indeed voted for, and received 84 electoral votes for President of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Madison, in 1812; but he was voted for against his desire.]

The New England Glass Company, has completed its works for Staining Glass, as the ancients did.—Two finished pieces are exhibtied at their store in Boston.

SALISBURY, MARCH 11, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING in CHARLOTTE.

At a very numerous assemblage of the freemen of Mecklenburg county, convened at the court-house in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 26th of February, 1828, on motion of Col. John Sloan, *Joseph Wilson*, Esq. was called to the chair; and on motion of Washington Morrison, Esq. *Isaac Alexander*, sen. and *James M. Hutchison*, Esqs. were appointed secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, in an able and eloquent address, of considerable length. After which, on motion of Dr. Stephen Fox, a committee, composed of Wm. Julius Alexander, Thomas B. Smartt, and Washington Morrison, Esqrs. Gen. Michael McLeary, Maj. Matthew Bain, Col. John Sloan, and Dr. Samuel Henderson, was appointed to report an address and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting on the subject for which it was convened. The committee then withdrew; and shortly afterwards returned, and submitted the following report:

Animated by the same patriotic zeal and devotion to the principles of liberty, which, during the dark and portentous period of the Revolution, distinguished their hardy and chivalrous ancestors; and anxious to preserve, pure and unimpaired, the republican institutions of their country; a portion of the citizens of Mecklenburg county have this day assembled together for the purpose of declaring to the world the stand which they design to occupy in the approaching presidential contest.

The friends of Gen. Jackson in this county, confident in their superiority, have not heretofore exerted themselves actively in his cause; hence it has idly been reported, and by some perhaps believed, that the vote of Mecklenburg will be given to the Administration candidate. We cannot for a moment believe that an opinion so entirely at variance with the fact, could have been circulated for any other purpose than mere political effect. If, however, the inaction of the friends of Gen. Jackson should have led any into the error of believing that Mr. Adams could in any event, obtain a majority of votes in this county, the time has now arrived when they should be awakened from the delusion in which they have so fondly indulged. The freemen of Mecklenburg still hold in proud remembrance the gallant deeds of their patriotic ancestors; they yet remember, with pride and exultation, that it was here the ball of the Revolution received its first impulse; that here, in the village of Charlotte, their chivalrous forefathers, smarting under the wrongs of British oppression, *met on the 20th May, 1775*, and unfurling the standard of freedom, *first* raised the banner cry of liberty. Cherishing such recollections, and stimulated by an example so bright and glorious, the high minded citizens of Mecklenburg can never think of yielding their support to a coalition, whose policy tends to the destruction of the best interests of our country.

The struggle, fellow-citizens, in which we are engaged, is one of the deepest importance and concern to every individual [illegible] country; it is a struggle of principle, whose pure institutions purchased by the blood of our forefathers [illegible] and by the arts and stratagems of an aristocratic combination, nearly wrested from our grasp. It is to reinstate, on its former basis, the good old cause of the people, founded on the principles of republicanism, that the present struggle has been commenced—that cause, to gain which Washington hazarded his life in the field; and to establish which, Jefferson toiled and labored in the cabinet.

In accordance with a common usage and custom in such cases, your committee will proceed to lay before the meeting a few of the leading and prominent causes upon which their opposition to the present Administration is founded: an enumeration of the whole would swell this address greatly beyond its proper limits.

Although your committee admit that Mr. Adams was promoted to the presidential chair in accordance with the *forms* of the constitution, it is obvious that he obtained that office against the wishes of a majority of the people of the United States: this, it may be alleged, can be no objection; your committee are constrained to think differently: a President of the United States should possess the confidence of the people; unless this be the case, the patronage and policy of the Administration must and will be governed and controuled, not by the solid interests of the country, but with a single view of upholding its power. Your committee believe that the policy of the present Administration has been such as to justify the common, nay, almost universal expression of distrust and dissatisfaction, which it is evident now pervades our country. Your committee would call your attention to the first message of Mr. Adams, as containing his views on the tariff and internal improvement. He recommends a tariff of duties amounting almost to a prohibition; thereby attempting to impose an additional burden on the agriculturist, to support the manufacturer. He recommends a system of internal improvement to be carried into effect, upon a scale well calculated to drain our treasury of its last cent. In his mission to Panama, Mr. Adams arrogated a new power to himself, unknown to the constitution; and violated a maxim of the father of his country, in endeavouring to engage us in entangling alliances with the Government of South-America.

Your committee believe that the present Administration has sedulously employed the patronage of this government in sustaining itself in power. It is believed that the peculiar interests of this section of the United States, have been shamefully neglected in regard to the West India trade. The course of the Administration was such as to subject the state of North-Carolina to the loss of its profitable trade to the British West India Islands. The arrogant tone assumed by Mr. Adams, towards the Governor of Georgia, when he threatened, in a style of kingly authority, to march a hostile force against that state, is highly censurable; it betrays a haughty and ungovernable spirit, which for the gratification of its own arbitrary desires, is recklessly disposed to plunge us in a bloody war with a peaceful sister state. These, as before stated, are but a few of the objections which exist to the present Administration; but we object to Mr. Adams because we have no confidence in his political principles: We first see him in the Senate of the United States, a federalist in principle as he professed, and opposed to the acquisition of Louisiana, and to her reception into the Union as a free state. In

the spring of the year A. D. 1807, he presides over a meeting convened for the purpose of prostrating the Administration of Mr. Jefferson; and in the winter of the same year, we find him abandoning that party, denouncing its views and principles, and advocating the dangerous doctrine that the recommendation of the president compelled the senate of the United States to *act*, and not *deliberate!* To these objections, we add, that Mr. Adams was educated and schooled in foreign courts (which has been the boast of his friends) a tutelage illy calculated to inspire a profound respect for the republican institutions of our country; but on the contrary well adapted to inculcate the opinion that our government, in his own language, is "weak and penurious," and that the representative of a free people should not "be palsied by the will of his constituents."

Your committee believe that the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency will promote the best interests of our country: we have the fullest confidence in his capacity and political integrity. In his youth, we find him engaged in the glorious controversy, which resulted in our Independence: we see him in maturer age filling the highest offices of trust which his country could confer on him: and we see him retiring from them with the entire confidence of his constituents, and without a murmur of disapprobation, or a solitary reflection upon his integrity. We have seen him commanding the armies of our country whilst engaged in a war with ruthless enemies. In this situation, he is seen to display talents of the first order, and a devotion to his country, which induced him to risk every thing dear to him as a soldier and a patriot, to save his country. During the last presidential canvass, we behold him within the reach of the highest office in the gift of a great nation—no law of the republic was to be violated, no feeling of the heart to be outraged, no prejudices of mankind to be shocked, at the reception of it; but he subdued the temptation, as he subdued the foes of his country, and rejected the offer with disdain. In such a man, as President of the United States, the people may safely confide the high destinies of this country.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider that course of policy pursued by the present Administration, as inimical to the best interests of this country; and that we will use all fair and honourable means to prevent the re-election of John Quincy Adams.

Resolved, That reposing entire confidence in the firmness, republican honesty, and intelligence of Andrew Jackson, we will use every honest endeavour to aid in promoting his election to the presidency.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the resolutions entered into by the Jackson meetings in Cabarrus and Lincoln, and will cordially co-operate with them in the appointment of delegates, to meet and nominate a candidate for Elector friendly to the election of Andrew Jackson as President and John C. Calhoun as Vice President.

Resolved, Therefore, that Maj. Benjamin Morrow, Charles Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, David Parks, Esq. compose a committee to meet the Cabarrus and Lincoln delegates, at this place, on Wednesday the 27th inst.

Resolved, That the delegates representing this electoral district, when they shall have nominated a suitable person as a candidate for an elector, that they forward his name to the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh.

Resolved, That Maj. Jonathan Harris, Col. Wm B. Porter, the Rev. Isaac Greer, Wm. Campbell, Esq. John Barnett, sen. Doctor Stephen Fox, Philemon Morris, Esq. Thomas Byers, Captain Azariah Coburn, Peter Rape, Col. David Karr, Wm. J. Morrison, Capt. Wm. P. Springs, Joseph Blackwood, Esq. Wm. J. Wilson, Robert Watson, Capt. Samuel Meacham, Charles G. Alexander, James P. Rodgers, Robert B. Parks, Doct James G. Porter, John Ingram, Esq Capt. Darling Belk, Hugh McCain, Thomas N. Alexander, Thomas Norment, Orin Pearce, Col. Wm. N. Parks, Maj. Abraham C. Labatt, Wm. Flennikin, jr. Henry Massy, jr. John Weeks, Esq. Alexander Nesbit, Wm Pyron, Jonas Rudisill, sen. Isaac Frasier, compose the committee of correspondence and vigilance for the county of Mecklenburg.

Resolved, That we adopt the central Jackson committee of vigilance and correspondence formed at Raleigh, on the 24th December, 1827.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and that copies thereof be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, North Carolina Journal, Western Carolinian, and Catawba Journal, for publication JOSEPH WILSON, *Ch'n.*

Isaac Alexander, Sen. } *Secretaries.*
James M. Hutchison, }

JACKSON MEETING in LINCOLN.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lincoln county, friendly to the election of Gen. *Andrew Jackson*, on the 22d February, Maj. Daniel M. Forney was called to the chair, and Perry G. Roberts appointed secretary. The chairman being conducted to his seat, addressed the meeting in a mild and impressive style; after which it was moved and seconded, that Col. John Hoke, Col. John Zimmerman, Maj. Geo. Huffman, Maj. Elias Alexander, and John D. Hoke, Esq. be appointed a committee to draw up a preamble and resolutions expressive of the object and sense of this meeting; who accordingly retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, returned and made the following report:

Fellow Citizens: Your committee, appointed on your behalf, to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting, beg leave to report, that they believe the good cause which we are supporting has been ably and sufficiently set forth by the many similar meetings throughout our state, and that a lengthy and elaborate address would not only not be generally read, but unnecessary on the present occasion. Suffice it to say, we are opposed to the present administration;

First, because we were opposed to the election of the present incumbent at the last election, for reasons that have not been obviated since he has been, by *congress*, placed in the presidential chair.

Secondly: We believe John Quincy Adams came into power, if not by intrigue, at least against the will of the great body of the people, and by a violation of that principle of republicanism, which binds the representative, in *such* cases, to vote agreeably to the will of his constituents.

Thirdly; that he has assumed powers diametrically opposed to that sacred ark of our political safety, the constitution of the United States; thereby establishing a dangerous precedent.

And fourthly; we do not believe that he possesses that political integrity requisite in the high station he occupies.

These are a few of the many objections we hold to the re-election of John Quincy Adams.

And in support of our preference for General Jackson, we will only add, that we are induced to give him our suffrages, because we believe he is pre-eminently qualified for the highest office in the gift of the people. That he has ever discharged the various public trusts confided in him, with dignity and honor, evincing the most ardent patriotism and devotedness to his country. That being brought up among the people, at the fire-sides of those yeomanry who look to no end but the welfare and happiness of our nation, and having waded through the various vicissitudes of time and fortune, he possesses a better knowledge of the genius of the people than those who have lolled in the luxuries of wealth, bred at the feet of kings, and partaken of the splendors of foreign courts. That he has not been one of those loud, boasting, pretended patriots, who cry "amor patriæ," and at the same time are willing to sacrifice the dearest rights of our country; but that he has, in defence of his country's honor, suffered all that human nature could bear. Possessing a great mind, and educated in the school of human nature; born in a time when simplicity of manners adorned our country, he lived at a time that "tried men's souls," and displayed a disposition to maintain the Declaration of our Independence by spilling his blood in its defence; a revolutionary patriot, and contemporary with the father of our country;—providence seems to have designed him as the last connecting link between our beloved Washington and the President of a succeeding generation:

Therefore, *Resolved*, that we will use every honorable means in our power to advance the interest of Gen. Andrew Jackson, at the next presidential election.

Resolved, that, whereas, we possess the highest regard for the talents, integrity, and patriotism of John C. Calhoun, displayed in his political career, in the National Legislature, the Cabinet, and the honorable station he now occupies: we will aid in his re election as Vice President.

Resolved, that we approve of the proceedings of the Central Jackson Committee of this state at Raleigh.

Resolved, that we accord with the resolution of the Cabarrus Jackson meeting, recommending five delegates to be appointed Charlotte, for the purpose of nominating an electoral candidate.

Resolved, that a committee of vigilance and correspondence be appointed in our county. Signed, THE COMMITTEE.

After the adoption of the above report, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates in behalf of our county: Maj. D. M. Forney, Larkin Stowe, Esq. Maj. John Michal, Daniel Seagel, Esq. and John D. Hoke, Esq.

The following gentlemen were named as the committee of vigilance and correspondence:

Col. John Hoke, Maj. D. M. Forney, V McBee, Esq. Maj. E. Alexander, Col. D. Hoke, Col. John Roberts, Maj. G. Huffman, Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. P. G. Roberts, J. Forney, Esq. Maj A. J. M. Brevard, Maj John Michal, J. F. Tompkies, J. F. Elliott, Capt. J. Green, Captain J. Gladden, Captain J. Robison, Capt. M. Robeson, Col. P Hoke, Frederick Hoke, Esq Capt. D. Hoke, Thomas Ward, J. D. Abernathy, J. F. Abernathy, G. Milligan, Esq. Capt. T. Bandy, Capt Harman, John Goodson, Jere. Goodson, H. Whitener, Jos. Wilson, jr. Capt. Henry Rudisill, W. D. Abernathy, M. D. Abernathy, Jno. Neill, D. Zimmerman, J. Arney, Esq. Larkin Stowe, Esq. Lerry Stowe, E. Perkins, Capt. Ward, Jesse Robeson, J. Plonk, Esq. Moses Roberts, Col J. Zimmerman, D. Seagel, Esq J. Reinhardt, Esq. M Summerrow, Capt. Whisinhont, Capt. Beam, H Killian, C. Smith, Jno. Clay, M. C Phifer, Capt Wilson, D. D. Whitener, M. Rudisill, Capt. Ensly, Capt. M. Hull, Capt. Jno. Hoke, V. Martin, Esq. G. D. Wilfong, Geo. Shuford, J. A. Ramsour, J. D Hoke, H. Carpenter, Capt. M. Kebler, M. Hoyle, A Hoke, D Warlick, Esq Wm. Martin, Esq. A. McAfee, Esq. Wm. Roberts, Wm. Graham, Arthur Patterson, Capt. P. Barringer, Lewis Dellinger, J. Lootz, Wm. Armstrong, C. Weaver, D. Sullivan, Eli Stare, Capt. L. Hafer, M. Sigman.

On motion of J. A. Ramsour, it was resolved, that the Editors of the Carolinian and Star be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings in their papers.

D. M. FORNEY, *Ch'n.*
P. G. ROBERTS, *Sec'y.*

We have received the first Number of the Southron, printed at Milledgeville, Georgia, by P. C. Guieu and John A. Jones. It is printed in a very handsome style, on an imperial sheet; and the Editors say, "our colours are American—our signal, *free trade, state rights and the Federal constitution.*"

3d Electoral District.—The following are the proceedings of the delegates who met in Charlotte, on the 26th ult. to nominate a candidate for Elector in that (the 3d) district. We learn that Gen. *Forney* was nominated without a dissenting vote. We anticipate the happiest results from this nomination. The high character of the candidate, affords an assurance of the success of the Jackson ticket in that district.

At a meeting of the delegates, in behalf of the friends of the election of ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, as Vice-President, from the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus, held in Charlotte, on the 26th February, Charles Alexander, Esq. was called to the chair, and J. D. Hoke appointed secretary.

On motion of Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. and seconded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of the State of N. Carolina, Gen. *Peter Forney*, a soldier of the revolutionary war, a patriot, and sincere friend of his country at all times, as elector for the district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Cabarrus.

Resolved, That Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. Major D. M. Forney, and Thos. B. Smart, Esq. be appointed a committee to draw up an address to the people of this district, in support of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be transmitted by them to the Corresponding Committee at Raleigh; and that the Editors of the Catawba Journal, Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and all others favorable to the election of Andrew Jackson, be requested to publish the same.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, *Ch'n.*
J. D. HOKE, *Secretary*

Salisbury:

MARCH 11th, 1828

A Colonization Society has been formed in Greensborough, Guilford county, in this state, similar to the one formed in this town, the constitution, and proceedings on the organization of which, we published week before last.

Gen. *Abraham Philips*, of Rockingham county, has been nominated as a candidate for Jackson Elector, in the 5th electoral district of this state, composed of the counties of Stokes, Rockingham, and Caswell. The convention of delegates which made the nomination, assembled at Rockingham court-house on the 26th ult.; Thomas Searcy, chairman; Robt. Gallaway, jr. and John F. Poindexter, secretaries. We have received the proceedings, and shall publish them in our next.

Col. *Joseph J. Williams*, of Martin county, has been nominated by a convention of delegates from Martin, Bertie, Hertford and Northampton counties, as the Jackson candidate for Elector [illegible] Col. William B. Lockhart, of Northampton, Dr. Isaac Pipkin, of *Hertford*, and Col. Joseph J Williams, of Martin, were put in nomination before the convention; Col. Williams having received the majority of votes, was declared the candidate.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

The proprietors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, offer that establishment for sale. Pecuniary embarrassments have driven them to this measure. The establishment, we should suppose, would be a desirable one for a person inclined to embark in the business of publishing a paper. There are about 900 good subscribers to the paper; and the whole income of the establishment, if pains were taken to collect the debts, would be about $8,000 per annum; while the expenses, by a prudent management, ought not to be half that sum.

Congress.—The probability is, as we have before stated, that the present session of Congress will be a protracted one. As evincive of this, we observe that Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, on the 20th ult. called up the resolution for the adjournment of both houses, on the 8th of April, which he offered some time since; but the House refused to *consider* the proposition, by a vote of 102 to 68.

The Greeks.—A meeting of more than 300 *Ladies*, took place in New-York, on the 25th ult. for devising means to raise contributions, in clothing and provisions, to send to the relief of the suffering and starving women and children of Greece. One lady gave $10 down.

An extensive and destructive fire occurred in the city of New-York, on the 20th ult. Buildings and property, on Fletcher, Front, South, and Fly-market streets, to the value of $200,000 was destroyed. One man is said to have been killed, while engaged as a fireman, in extinguishing the flames.

"A friend of peace" is received, and shall be attended to in our next.

North-Carolina Money in Tennessee.....The Nashville papers quote N. Carolina bills at 20 per cent. discount; South-Carolina, 3 do.; Georgia, 4 to 5 do; Virginia, 1 do; Kentucky do. 18 to 20 per cent. discount.

☞ In this paper, we have concluded Mr. Fisher's able and interesting Report on the establishment of Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, and on the growing of Wool, in North-Carolina. We regret the necessity we have labored under, of dividing the article, and dispersing it through four or five papers; but we had no other alternative left; for the requisitions made on our columns by other subjects, were so great, and so urgent, that the space we were enabled to devote to any one subject was necessarily very limited.

We are authorized to state, that at the election of Commissioners of the town of Lexington, Davidson county, at which 21 votes were given in, the sense of the voters was ascertained on the Presidential question; and it appeared that there were

For Jackson,	15
For Adams,	6

West Tennessee Price.—At the town of Memphis, (on the Mississippi river) in the Western District of Tennessee, on the 2d ult., *Flour* sold at from 4.25 to 4.50; *bacon*, 6 to 7; *whiskey*, 25 to 30; *cotton*, 7.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of this state adjourned on Wednesday, the 27th ult. after a session of nearly nine weeks. The Raleigh Register, of the 4th inst. publishes a list of the cases decided at this term; below we have given *all* that had been carried up from this section of the state:

EQUITY CAUSES.

Susanna Johns and others, *v.* Kuganna Pickett and others, from Rutherford. Order of reference and Decree of sale of the Buncombe lands.

James Bridges and others *v.* James Rutherford and others from Rutherford. Bill dismissed with costs.

David W. Greenlee *v.* Samuel Davidson, from Burke. Decree of the Court below affirmed.

Robert Donaldson *v.* Robert Strange and others, from Cumberland. Remanded to the Court below.

Henry Huffstetter Adm'r. *v.* Nicholas Whisonant, from Lincoln. Decree in favor of the next of kin.

David Smith *v.* Margaret Houston, from Mecklenburg. Decree for Complainant.

John Smith's Ex'r. *v.* Azel Sharpe and others from Iredell. Referred to the Master.

Azel Sharpe *v.* Thomas Bagwell, from Iredell. Bill dismissed with costs.

James Allen *v.* the Buncombe Turnpike Company, from Buncombe. Bill dismissed with costs.

George Bird, Adm'r. *v* Richard Lewis, from Rutherford. Referred to the Clerk.

Sarah Spencer *v.* James Greenlee's Adm'r. from Burke. Referred to the Clerk and Master of Burke.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

James Greenlee, appt. *v.* William Tate's heirs, from Burke. Judgement of the Court below reversed, and that the grant to the petitioner's ancestor be vacated.

Den on demise of McRae *v.* the Heirs of Phineas Alexander, from Mecklenburg. Judgment reversed and Judgment for one-third of the land, upon the demise of the feme covert and her husband with costs.

Andrew Hoyle, appt. *v.* the heirs of Mason Huson, from Lincoln. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and Judgment of partition.

Nathan Hamrick *v.* Francis Hogg, appt. from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Lemuel Moore *v.* Joseph Moore, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed.

Lewis Ferrell's adm'r. *v.* James Greenlee, admr. appt. from Burke. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Alphia P. Moore *v.* James McNairy, from Guilford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

A. Frew's admr. *v.* James Cowan, appt. from Mecklenburg. Judgment that the appeal be dismissed.

Thomas D. Watts, appt. *v.* Thomas Scott, from Orange. Judgment of the Court that the non-suit be set aside, and new trial granted.

Josiah Turner *v.* Saml. Child, Exr. appt, from Orange. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Alex. Nesbit, and Co. appts. *v.* Richmond Pearson's Exr. from Rowan. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed upon the writ of error, and the original Judgment reversed.

Thomas Foster, appt. *v.* John Patterson, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Court that this cause be remanded to the Court below for a full statement.

STATE CAUSES.

State *v.* Archibald Johnston, from New Hanover. Judgment arrested.

State *v.* Joseph Wier, from Cabarrus. Judgment for the State.

State *v.* Cook and Younger, from Surry. Judgment affirmed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Birmingham at New-York, from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received English papers to the 8th of January.

The final refusal of the Porte to accept the intervention of the Allied Powers in the affairs of Greece having been repeated to the Ambassadors, after an extraordinary meeting of the Divan, it appears that they demanded their passports which were refused, and that they had left Constantinople on the 8th Dec. Mr. Stratford Canning is stated to have arrived at Corfu, and Mr. Ribeaupierre at Odessa; Count Guilleminot had proceeded [illegible] Sardinian vessel to Toulon. Although every preparation for war was making, or was pretended to be making, by the Porte, no disposition actually hostile had been manifested.

We have received information from a source upon which we have the most implicit reliance, that the *KING of England* at the latest dates, was dangerously ill, and that all hope of his living was abandoned. The information is from a gentleman in London who has access to the highest sources of information. The papers were not permitted to allude to the illness of the King. *N. York Telegraph.*

An extract of a letter from London, says: "Lord Goderich is about to resign; Lord Holland, long in the back ground, is coming forward at last—The ministry is at loggerheads, as is well known.

A change in the British Cabinet was talked of as inevitable.

A change of ministry *had* taken place in France.

DEATH OF GEN. BROWN.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The painful duty devolves upon us of announcing the decease of Major-General *Jacob Brown*, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. He expired at his residence in this city, yesterday, after a brief illness of three or four days, preceded by a general indisposition of longer duration.

Col. *Ambrose H. Sevier* has been elected to Congress from Arkansas Territory, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. W. Conway.

MARKETS IN EUROPE.

Liverpool, Jan. 8—There was a good demand for Cotton last week; the sales amount to 14,000 bags, of which 500 bags American were taken by speculators.

Meetings of the People.—In this week's Carolinian will be found the proceedings at meetings of the friends of Gen. Jackson in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties; and the proceedings of the convention of delegates from the three counties composing the third electoral district, at which Gen. *Peter Forney*, of Lincoln, was nominated as a candidate for Jackson Elector in that district.

We are advised that the meeting in Charlotte was the largest assemblage of citizens ever before witnessed in that place; it is estimated that from eight to nine hundred people attended; while there were not to exceed one hundred friends of Mr. Adams attended the Administration meeting in that place on the 22d ult.

It must be gratifying to the friends of Jackson abroad, to hear of this demonstration in favor of him whom they delight to honor, in the old and patriotic county of Mecklenburg—a county which may in truth be called the *cradle* of the Revolution, in which the youthful Hercules of Liberty was rocked, and cherished, until he was enabled to master the enemies of freedom, and achieve the independence of our country;—and it must be the more gratifying, because of the untiring efforts of the enemies of Jackson, by means of an active *press*, and the various arts to which political zealots are so apt to resort, to magnify the strength of the Administration, and depreciate that of Gen. Jackson, in that county. But the result of this meeting must remove all doubts as to the strength of parties in Mecklenburg; and the election in November next, will confound those designing persons who have so sedulously labored to impress upon an abused community a belief that the cause of *Jackson* and the *People* was on the *wane* in that county.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Feb. 28.—Cotton, 8½ to 9½; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 6 to 8; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 33 to 37; flour, 4 to 4 25; whiskey, 25 to 30.

Charleston, March 1.—Upland cotton, 8½ a 10½; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 12½ to 15; molasses, 27 to 28 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 17 to 18; hyson tea, 100 to 110; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80. North Carolina bills, 5½ to 6 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1½.

Camden, March 1.—Cotton, ordinary to middling, 8 a 8½; middling to fair, 8½ to 9; fair to good, 9 to 9½; prime, 10 cents.

Augusta, Feb. 22.—Cotton, middling 8 to 10; prime lots, 9½ to 10. Bacon, 7 to 9; whiskey, 28 to 31; North Carolina notes, 3 per cent. discount.

Petersburg, Feb. 29.—Cotton, 8 to 9½; tobacco, passed. 5 a $7—refused, 2 a $3½; corn, 1½ a $2; bacon, 7 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 28 a 30; peach 70 a 75 cents.

Cheraw, Feb. 29.—Cotton, 8 a 9.50; bacon 9 a 10; flour 5; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 40; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

New-York, Feb. 27.—The transactions in *cotton*, from the 23d to the 26th inclusive comprise a lot of 120 bales Cuba at 11 cts. short price; about 200 bales New-Orleans at 10½ a 12, principally at [illegible] cts; and 450 bales Orleans and Alabamas at 9¾, 9¾, 9 5-8, 9¾, and 10 cts.

Married,

In Newbern, on the 19th ult. by the Rt. Rev. John England, Bishop of Charleston, Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, late of Fayetteville, to Miss Susan Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Wm. Gaston.

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th ult. by Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. Eli Sherer, to Miss Margaret Duke.

DIED,

In this county, on the 9th of August last, Mr. Daniel Webb, sen. in the 73d year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 29th ult very suddenly, Mr. John Moring, jr. aged about 38. Having returned in the evening from Hillsboro', he complained of being somewhat fatigued, and retired to bed at an early hour; about 11 o'clock, his wife thinking she heard a noise indicating a difficulty of respiration, proceed from him, she shook him several times, but receiving no answer, got up, lit a candle, returned to the bed, and found that life was totally extinct.

A CARD.—P. Barry returns his thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the very liberal patronage he has received, and informs them that his *School* is now full; and that he cannot take in applicants, but as vacancies may occur.

March 8th, 1828. 2:06

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber (who is on both sides of the Presidential Question) has removed from the shop he formerly occupied, opposite the Bank, to the house of Thomas Allison, on south side of Main street, third house from the Court-House; where he hopes his former customers, and others who want

Boots and Shoes

made and repaired, will favor him with a call. Those who pay cash down for work, and don't have to be dunned and warranted before they pay, shall have a deduction made from the usual prices; and those who have been punctual in paying me heretofore, may expect a reasonable indulgence hereafter. All who owe the subscriber, are again asked to pay.

EBEN. DICKSON.

Salisbury, March 7th, 1828. 05

ABRAHAM L. MASTERS,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business

In the town of Lexington, in the Shop formerly occupied by Jacob Ribelin; and being furnished with the latest northern fashions, he flatters himself, from long experience in the business, that he can execute any work, entrusted to his care, with neatness and despatch, and on accommodating terms.

Lexington, 3d March, 1828. 3t7

STORE HOUSE *in* LEXINGTON.

THE subscriber's *Brick Store House* in Lexington, is for Rent. It is situated immediately on the north corner of the Public Square, and is one of the most eligible stands for a Store in the place. For terms, &c. apply to B. U. Rounsaville, Esq. in Lexington, or to the subscriber in Salisbury. SAMUEL LEMLY.

[illegible] 1828. 05

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA,

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17, 1827. 82

CARD.

E. WILLEY & CO.

(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of

Drugs,
Medicines, and
Paints;

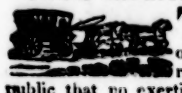
which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable *Medicines* sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above *Medicines, &c.* on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their *interest* to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. *Orders* carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. *Salisbury, Nov.* 20*th*, 1827 89

STAGE LINE

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.



THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr John Moreing, Jun. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, *via* Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock. P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.

January 8, 1828. 3mt14

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

BY OLD SIR ARCHIE, OF ROANOKE.

WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of *Burton & Clayton*, at Beaty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 23 of Charlotte: and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of $8 the season, $5 the single leap, and $15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discoverd to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 15 hands high, of great power, action and vigor; and, in point of blood, is interior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Bennehan, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Lincoln county, was raised by by Eagle, his grandam by the imported Old Sir Archie, his dam Druid, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring. *January* 22*d*, 1828. DUNCAN CAMERON,
THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasturage will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either. ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12*th*, 1828. 6t66

The Catawba Journal and Yorkville Pioneer will publish the above 5 times, and forward their accounts to me for pay. A. M. B.

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderte terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is repectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28*th*, 1827. 61

THE publick are cautioned against trading for a *note of hand* given to me by *Joseph Crews*, some time last summer, for sixty-four dollars, due the first day of January, 1828, as it is paid in full by the said Joseph Crews; said Note was lost with sundry other notes and papers, together with my Pocket-book and Coat, on my way home from Petersburg, Virginia, sometime in November last.

JOHN STODDARD.

Cabarrus county, Feb. 16*th*, 1828. 3t65

LANDS for TAXES, in IREDELL.

I WILL sell at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in April, the following tracts of *Land*, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years 1825 and 1826, viz:

Acres.	*By whom given in.*	*Valuation.*
400	Charles Moore	$800
230	James Swann	660
265	William Waugh	530
172	John Waugh	220
262	John Wingfield	525
172	Samuel Waugh	336
411	David Beard	2233
172	Joseph Brim	276
--8	Aaron Dewese	160
85	Thomas Hair	221
203	James Hair	360
368	Samuel Mordoch	600
108	James G. Mayse	232
13	Jeremiah Potts	576
500	Thomas Porter's heirs	650
82	James Porter	566
280	Erasmus Lovelace	540
160	John Reid	60
251	George Reid	576
45	William Cash	284
76	Eliza Cash	282
228	Jonathan Mason	850
115	Goodridge Moore	223
100	Adam Campbell	100
173	Hugh Curran	175
100	Stanly Davis	195
188	A. S. Duvall	398
420	John Fair	82
	Bassil Jefferson	25
350	Allen Lunceford	45
150	Brent Swainey	70
30	Elisha Solomon	95
120	John Wooton	120
020	Edwin Culver	60
195	Shepperd Daniels	290
270	John Moore	300
550	John Welch	486
250	David White	300
150	Willis Bagwels	30
70	Levi Bagwels	170
113	Richard Chambly	213
355	Thomas Crabbs	100
130	John Dowels, sen.	441
125	Wiley Garris	125
110	Charles Hooper	409
363	Julius Keeton	263
258	Merrack Clark	275
221	John MacHafly	158
162	Jordan Myars	62
50	Matthew Roberts, jr.	80
140	Lucretia Speaks	140
50	Levinia Shoemaker	100
115	Robert Tillman	115
200	John Griffith	200
160	Silas Hartness	260
284	Alexander Hartness	400
150	William Hartness	250
100	Archibald Hogston	100
716	James Hartness	1314
51	William Lackey, Fin's. son	76
45	Highly Looper	100
79	George Marshall	79
150	John Mitchell	300
940	David Queen	1000
100	Samuel Robards	100
100	William Steuart	1200
278	Silas Steuart	170
50	Samuel Smith	300
363	Lewis Wilds	408
150	John P. Baker	50
200	Brinsley Barns	150
150	Benjamin Bowles	150
346	John Correll	346
200	Alexander Griffin	240
740	William Jolly	199
98	Solomon Smith	707
353	Abel Sherriff	456
382	John Teague	160
134	John Woodring	280
216	William Combs	90
66	Robert Elliott	200
131	John Elliott	195
100	George Elliott	195
100	Alexander Gunn	112
112	William Houston	100
100	Furgus Milligan	444
150	Joseph Moore	175
154	Ezekiel Snipes	45
30	Joseph Stephenson	116
116	Edward Teague	300
200	John Templeton	570
240	Noah Watson	100
100	William Warren	450
338	James Brotherton	73
73	William Fortune	600
242	William Gray	400
200	Mathew Goodwin	100
100	John Goodwin	235
135	Solomon Hood	50
50	John Hooper	150
150	Jas Hooper	400
200	Willis H. Privit	94
47	William Potts	650
450	James Reynolds	500
500	Thomas Reynolds	400
244	Samuel Sumpter	400
165	Adlai Watts	78
30	Elisha K. Johnson	720
280	Thomas Jefferson	400
329	William McLeod, jr.	200
200	William McLeod, sen.	150
100	Campbell McKay	150
160	Joseph McKay, for his Father's heir's	1200
930	Ralph Steuart	150
100	Howell Alley	680
132	Berry Hobbs	430
230	Robert McKay	190
60	John Norwood	144
133	Robert Beaty	300
200	Aaron Norwood	200
150	James Templeton, farmer	314
110	John F. Cook	150
150	Benjamin F. Cowan	71
171	Jane Cummings	645
215	Patrick Graham	200
100	William Kerr	270
274	George McHenry	250
71	John Bell, in trust	200
151	James Cherigan	500
75	Samuel Fleming	200
72	Andrew Kerr, in trust for Clayton's heirs	780
200	John McKay	25
18	John McCulloch	900
280	Smith Reynolds	106
103	David Wooliver	250
205	Daniel McKay	375
500	Richard King	400
950	— Barnes	30
300		

P. CALDWELL, *Sh'ff. of Iredell.*

N. B. I will sell, on the same day, about 20 *Tracts of Land*, on venditioni exponas, and executions. P. C. *Sh'ff.*

Feb. 28*th*, 1828. 109

BLANK BANK BONDS,

Of the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

POETRY.

FROM MRS. COLVIL'S MESSENGER.

GOOD ADVICE.

Editor, too poorly paid,
Quit! oh quit thy hapless trade,
Ere thy dunning, puffing, working,
Bring I O and sheriff's lurking!
Cease fond hoper, cease thy calling,
See thy brethren round thee falling!
Hark! their warning voices say
"Brother scribbler come away!"
'Tis thy trade that steals thy health,
Blights thy prospects, wastes thy wealth,
Leads with hollow smiles to sorrow,
Promising good luck *to-morrow*;
Till youth recedes, and friends are gone,
And heartless creditors come on,
And bonds, and *limits* bring.
Come! ere thy hour is past, and cry
"O trade! where is thy victory?
O scribbling! where thy sting?"

Epitaph on a Gentleman whose name was HATT.

By Death's impartial scythe was mown
Poor Hatt—he lies beneath this stone;
On him misfortune oft did frown,
Yet Hatt ne'er wanted for a *crown*;
When many years of constant wear
Had made his *beaver* somewhat bare,
Death saw, and pitying his mishap,
Has given him here a good *long nap*.

Two Physicians.—A gentleman calling on a friend, found two physicians with him: he wrote the following lines on the back of his card:

"By *one* physician might your work be done,
But *two* are like a *double barrel'd gun*:
From one discharge sometimes a bird has flown;
A second barrel always *brings it down*."

MANUFACTURES, WOOL, &c.

The following Report was made to the House of Commons of the Legislature of this state, on the 1st of January last, by *Charles Fisher*, Esq. member from Salisbury, chairman of the select committee on the subject:

[CONCLUDED.]

4th. Provisions.

The soil and climate of North Carolina are well suited to the production of all the necessaries of life depending on agriculture. In this respect it unites advantages over the States either further north or south. We occupy a sort of middle ground where the staples and products of the north and south meet in social proximity in the same rich fields. As we recede from the sea-board towards the western part of the State, we are constantly ascending, and it is known that climate depends as much on altitude as on latitude. Thus, in the upper regions of the State, we have a climate and atmosphere well suited to the growth of all the small grains and all the vegetables necessary for the comforts of life. Indeed there is no part of the State where they do not grow well. Furnish but markets for articles of this description, and they will soon be produced here in the greatest quantities and at the cheapest rates. The same may be said of butcher's meat, particularly of beef and mutton. In a word, then, so far as the manufacturing establishments depend on supplies of provisions, abundant and cheap, North-Carolina can furnish them.

5th. Climate, healthy and mild.

The rigor of the New-England climate is a drawback on the profits of manufacturing. 1st. It requires more fuel there to keep the establishments comfortable, and for the use of the operatives than here. 2nd. The operatives have to be more thickly and expensively clothed. And 3d. The streams often freeze up and stop operations altogether.

In North-Carolina, we have a milder climate; our streams but seldom freeze. In point of the healthiness, the western section of the State is not inferior to any part of the Union; and when the swamps in the east are drained, the same may be anticipated of that section.

6th. Skill and Capital.

In these two requisites North-Carolina acknowledges her deficiency; but they are wants that can be supplied; they are elements that may be created. For skill, we must in the beginnig, be indebted to the North and to Europe; but let the system once take root among us, and experience will create skill at home. When manufactories were first introduced into New-England, the want of knowledge and skill in the business was as much felt there, as we now feel it here. Indeed, they labored under greater disadvantages than we do; for they had to import their superintendants and mechanics from Europe, while we have them nearer at home. They found it difficult, owing to the laws of Great-Britain, to get out from that country suitable and qualified persons; while we shall find no difficulty in procuring such persons from the North.

As to capital, owing to the pursuits of our people, it is hard to be commanded here. The wealth of our citizens consists in property that is not easily converted into money; in lands and negroes. We can find among us but few persons who are able to command either the whole, or a part of the funds necessary to put manufactories into operation; and, therefore, for capital as for skill, we must, in some measure, depend on the Northern States; and it is certain, when the monied and enterprising men of the North fully understand how profitably the business may be pursued here, they will be the first to embark in it. But if, from prejudice, or from a want of a knowledge of the superior advantages enjoyed here, that should not be the case, then there is yet a way by which capital in sufficient amounts may be collected, to move forward the system. What one or two, or a few individuals cannot effect, may be accomplished by the union of many persons. Companies may be formed, in every county of the State, composed of individuals, each contributing a small amount, which in the aggregate, will make sums sufficient to carry through the object. It is a fact, well known, that the manufacturing system was first principally introduced and established in New-England, by the means of incorporated companies. Thus, we see during a single session of the Massachusetts Legislature, that eight manufacturing companies were incorporated, some with large capitals, and in none of the States at the North are applications of this nature ever refused. The "London Magazine," in a very able article on the resources of our country, remarks on this subject: "By what secret the Americans contrive to render concerns under the management of companies of this sort profitable, would be worth enquiring; for it is evident, from the gradual and continued growth of establishments of this kind, that they are not unprofitable. Seeing that they do prosper, companies of this description are of the highest importance in a country like America. Though wealth increases rapidly, it is also much subdivided, by the custom of the equal partition of property among the children, in a country where marriage is universal, and families are large. There are few large capitals; and the enterpizes which require large capitals, if performed at all, must be performed by the union of the small portions of wealth, which, in a saving and thriving country, must be owners, unless employed by others for them."

Another reason in favor of incorporations of this kind is, that in this way large capitals may be concentrated, and large capitals will build up large establishments. Large establishments always make greater profit than small ones; among other reasons, because they can afford to procure greater skill and better management. Thus, some few years ago, before the late protection, the Waltham Factory, which had an immense capital, divided 40 per cent. profits, while the smaller establishments complained of making nothing. To insure success in our State, therefore, the first establishment ought to be commenced on a scale of considerable extent, and then they could afford to procure the best managers that the Northern States can furnish.

We wish not by this remark, to convey the idea that small establishments cannot be made profitable. On the contrary, these are the ones that will do most to improve the general condition of the community.

The Committee have thus, at greater length than they could wish, presented their views on the policy of introducing the Manufacturing System into North-Carolina. They firmly believe that it is the only course that will relieve our people from the evils that now so heavily press on them. We have nearly reached the lowest point of depression, and it is time for the reaction to begin. Our habits and prejudices are against manufacturing, but we must yield to the force of things, and profit by the indications of nature. The policy that resists the change, is unwise and suicidal. Nothing else can restore us, it will soon flourish like a vigorous plant in its native soil; it will become our greatest means of wealth and prosperity; it will change the course of trade, and, in a great measure, make us independent of Europe and the North.

Nature has made us far more independent of them than they are of us. They can manufacture our raw material, but they cannot produce it. We can raise it and manufacture it too. Such are our superior advantages, that we may anticipate the time, when the manufactured articles of the South will be shipped to the North, and sold in their markets cheaper than their own fabrics, and when the course of trade and difference of exchange will turn in our favor. The Committee, at this time, are not aware that it is within the powers of this General Assembly, by any legislative act, to forward the introduction of the system into North Carolina. They however recommend the granting of acts of incorporation to companies for manufacturing purposes, as often as suitable applications may be made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES FISHER, *Ch'n.*

Loading hay in Chili.—A writer in the Christian Spectator, who has spent several years in Chili, (or Chile) remarks that almost all substances from the earth and sea, are transported on the back of mules in that country. Hay is wholly brought to market in that way. A man mounts his mule and stands erect, while a second throws him up small bundles of long green hay, which he places round him as our hay makers load a cart. When the mule is so laden that nothing but his long ears and the owner's head are visible, he is brought to the city, where the rider sells to one and another until his load is gone,

Long sticks of timber are brought to market on mule-back, one on each side of the animal. They are crossed and lashed two together on the saddle; the lower ends drag on the ground behind, and sweep the whole street.

Cradles.—A writer in a Southern paper, condemns in strong terms the practice of mothers and nurses in rocking infants in cradles. He says, "The infant, instead of being suffered to lie quietly in a common bed or little crib, and sleep when it wants to sleep, and freely play with its little arms and legs when awake, is from the day of its birth, accustomed to this see-saw motion which is as much at variance with the dictates of nature as of common sense. A habit of being rocked is thus created which becomes difficult afterwards to be dispensed with. The little being is almost smothered in this confined machine, and often becomes feeble and puny, though born plump and healthy. Anual vertigo; and if kept in a cone come completely addled, if it owlug to the mercy of Providence and not to the care of its nurse. Hence it has been observed, that infants who have undergone habitual rocking, have not that sweet, smiling and intelligent look which distinguish those who have never been subject to it. They have a sort of wild glaring stare. There is no 'speculation in their eyes:' and they are much later in developing their mental powers, if indeed they ever do enjoy the full exercise of them."

Grape Vines.—The quickest method of procuring grapes, is to graft into the body (near the ground,) or which is preferable into the *roots* of large vines; in the following year, if the graft has taken, fruit will be produced. Thus every farmer who has wild vines growing on his grounds may, by procuring cuttings of hardy foreign or native kinds, and paying a little attention to the grafting and training, be soon and amply supplied with grapes for market or wine making.

There are two sorts of persons which are not to be comforted; a rich man when he finds himself dying, and a beauty when she finds her charms are fading.

A simile.—Those who out live their income by splendor in dress or equipage, are said to resemble a *town on fire*, which *shines* by that which *destroys* it.

B. Marigny and *Peter Derbigny* are candidates for Governor of Louisiana—the former the Jackson, and the latter the Administration candidate.

Duel.—Mr. George Crawford lately killed Mr. T. E. Burnside, in Columbia county, Geo. in what is called a *Duel*.

FRIENDSHIP.

A friend should always like a friend in life,
Speak as he thinks, and as he thinks should write;
Searching for faults as he would beauties find,
To friendship true, but not to justice blind.

"A girl without modesty, is like a pudding without salt."